

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862.

NUMBER 165.

## The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District,

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

T. M. METCALF.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,

WILLIAM K. GASTON.

FOR CLERK,

E. INGALLS.

FOR COMMISSIONER (First and Fifth Wards),

HENRY HALE.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT,

NATHANIEL MEEHAN,

J. C. ZIMMERMAN.

SECOND DISTRICT,

ALBERT WOLF.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

There has been another great battle in

Kentucky, between Harrodsburg and

Danville, and a decided victory gained by

our forces. The rebel army is retreating

to Camp Dick Robinson. It is reported that

Bragg and Cheatham were killed in the

battle of Wednesday.

Colonel Starkweather's dispatch to

Governor Salmon, gives the casualties

so far as ascertained of the Wisconsin

Regiments in the battle of the 8th, and

of the Brigade under his command.

The invading rebels though closely

pursued, have succeeded in effecting a safe

retreat, and are again on the Virginia

side of the Potomac, having taken with

them 1,000 horses from Pennsylvania.

Some successful reconnaissances

are reported; and there are rumors of

Cabinet changes, and of important army

movements.

The Southern reports of the battle

of Corinth are more disastrous to the

rebels than the statements published in the

Northern papers.

An important letter from Beauregard

to Bragg has been intercepted, revealing

rebel plans and resources.

The rebels are strongly fortified on the

Rappahannock, and it is said that Jeff.

Davis' government is sharply criticized at

Richmond, and that many persons there

are tired of the rebellion.

ST. CROIX NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of the district composed

of the counties of Washington, Chisago,

Pine and Kanabec have nominated John

McKusick, of Stillwater, for Senator,

and Ansell Smith, of Taylor's Falls, J.

B. H. Mitchell, of Lakeland, and S. W.

Furber, of Cottage Grove, for the House.

PROMOTIONS IN THE FIRST

REGIMENT.

Commissions were issued at the

Adjutant-General's Office for the 1st Minnesota

Regiment, as follows:

Major Geo. N. Morgan, Lieut. Colonel, vice

Miller, transferred.

Capt. Wm. Cobble, Jr., Major, vice Morgan,

promoted.

First Lieutenant Francis Baasen, Regimental

Quartermaster.

C. Edward Davis, First Lieutenant.

Sergeant Wm. M. May, Second Lieutenant, Com-

pany B.

Sergeant James De Gray, Second Lieutenant,

Company G.

Sergeant Walter Farrar, Second Lieutenant,

Company I.

Sergeant William Harman, Second Lieutenant

Company D.

Second Lieutenant F. Seales, First Lieut.

Second Lieutenant Martin Magnus, First

Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant C. B. Heflinger, First

Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Sinclair, First

Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Louis Miller, Captain Company

E, vice Pomeroy, resigned.

Lieutenant Joseph Perrin, Captain Company

K, vice Holcomb, killed in action.

Lieutenant J. J. McCallum, Captain Company

F, vice Cobble, promoted.

Sergeant Horatio S. Bingham, Second Lieuten-

ant, Company K.

## THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

The people of the loyal States are called

upon, in the election now at hand, to

restore to power the leaders of the Demo-

cratic party—that party which so long

controlled the federal administration, and

which so nearly sacrificed the integrity of

the Union. They are called to do this in

the interest of control and peace. They

say, give us the control of the govern-

ment, put us again in office, and we will

put an end to the rebellion and save the

Republic from dissolution.

The end proposed is desirable, the

promises are fair; what hope is there of

their fulfillment? Are they to be trusted

who talk of compromise and peace, while

armed rebels attempt the dismemberment

of the Republic?

The democratic party is not a new or-

ganization, with new measures, for the

preservation of the public weal. The

democratic leaders are not new men, to

propose an experiment in State-craft.

They have been tried and are found want-

ing. They were in power two short years

ago. They wielded all the powers—

executive, legislative, judicial—of the

Federal Government, when this gigantic

rebellion was inaugurated. Its authors

and chief agents, were their political as-

sociates and personal friends. While they

wielded the scepter and enjoyed the emolu-

ments of office, the unity of the Repub-

lic was broken, its authority deprived, its

revenues confiscated, its regiments dis-

armed and paralyzed, its treasures and

arsenals seized, its navy dispersed and

powerless in distant seas; and treason

bold and defiant, stalked in the Senate

Chamber and presided in the Executive

Councils.

The Secretaries of War, of the Navy,

and of the Interior, who laid the Nation

bound, stripped, and helpless at the feet

of demonic treason, were all democrats

—the elect and representative leaders of

the party.

The Vice President of the United

States, one of the original conspirators,

now leading rebel armies, who had the

effrontery to retain his seat in the councils

of the nation, as a Senator from Ken-

tucky, while others executed his orders

in the field, was also a Democrat, while

the old "public functionary," the repre-

sentative of the Democracy, true to his

antecedents as a member of the Ostend

diplomatic conference, announced in his

annual message, that though there is no

constitutional right of secession, there is

no constitutional power to prevent it.

Thus was the nation manacled and laid

under the altar, to be sacrificed by the

high priests of the Democratic faith.

This war is legitimately chargeable to

the Democratic party. Democratic lead-

ers conspired the rebellion. A Demo-

cratic Administration betrayed the Na-

tional Government into its hands. The

heavy war debts now accumulating are

the legacy of successive Democratic Ad-

ministrations which have fostered seces-

sion, and matured a monstrous treason,

which has cast a stigma upon republican

government in the eyes of the world.

The lives sacrificed and the treasure ex-

penditure have gone to put down this

Democratic rebellion against constitutional

government.

While the interests of the Government

have been betrayed by the Democratic

leaders, a great majority of the members

of the party at the North have remained

loyal and true. The controlling power at

that party has been for many years in the

South, and with the aid derived from the

South, it has been able to mature and

execute its traitorous plans with such

secrecy and despatch, that the dissolution

of the Union was almost accomplished

before the people were aware of the danger.

When the Republican party came into

power it found the Administration a den

of Democratic traitors and thieves, and

the Government betrayed to a Demo-

cratic secession conspiracy, which had

resolved to resist the inauguration of a

constitutionally elected President by force

of arms.

Though all Democrats are not seces-

sionists, it is worthy of notice that all

secessionists are Democrats. At the

beginning of the rebellion, many individ-

ual Democrats protested and resisted. Gen.

## GENERAL ROOSECRANS.

William S. Rosecrans entered the Mil-

itary Academy in 1838, from Ohio, his

native State. He graduated in 1842,

fifth in a class of fifty-six members, em-

bracing many noted in both the contin-

gents of the present war. He was

immediately assigned to the corps of en-

gineers as a brevet Second Lieutenant,

the full rank of which grade he obtained

in April of the following year. He was

Acting Assistant Professor of Engineers

at the Military Academy from September

1845, to August 1844, and from August

1845, to July 1846, in the interim be-

ing Acting Assistant Professor of Natural

and Experimental Philosophy. He was

Assistant Professor of Engineering from

July 1846, to August 1847. He resigned

in April, 1854, and established himself in

Cincinnati, as an Architect and Civil En-

gineer, and subsequently engaged in the

manufacture of kerosene oil. On the

breaking out of the war he again entered

the army as a Colonel, and distinguished

himself under McClellan at the battle of

Rich Mountain, and other engagements

in Western Virginia. He was appointed

Brigadier-General in the regular army

May 16th, 1861. When McClellan was

called to Washington he assumed full

command of the forces in Western Vir-

ginia, with headquarters at Wheeling,

where he remained until General Fremont

was assigned to the Mountain De-

partment. He is now in command of

what was the army of the Mississippi, un-

der General Pope.

SOME THINGS.

Editors of the Press:

SIR: Let the people remember that the

Democratic party upholds the would be

traitors in the last Congress. "The sen-

timents of these traitors are proclaimed

as their sentiments."

Let the people remember that, although

every man that votes the Democratic

ticket is not a traitor, yet that every

traitor will vote the Democratic ticket.

Let loyal Democrats, and others, re-

member that for triumph of party, and

the accomplishment of their own selfish

purposes, the Democratic leaders are

willing to peril the best interests of the

country.

Let the people remember that the suc-

cess of the Democratic ticket would be

loudly crowed over as a rebuke to the

measures of the present Administra-

tion, and that traitors everywhere, be-

coming holder and more arrogant, would

bid defiance to the Federal Government.

Remember Buchanan! Remember Jeff.

Davis! Remember Floyd! Strike for

your country! One more rebuke—such

as 1860—will send them howling to their

dens.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Death of a Brave Officer.

General Richard J. Oglesby, who was

killed in the recent battle at Corinth, was

one of the oldest and most prominent

citizens of Illinois. He was a private

in the Mexican war. He represented

the Macon county district in the State

Senate during the last session. He was

elected as a Republican in a strong Demo-

cratic district, and served his country

with fidelity. At the breaking out of

the rebellion he was appointed Colonel

of the 8th regiment of Illinois volunteers,

and has been in active service ever since.

For his meritorious conduct at Fort Don-

elson he was promoted to Brigadier-General.

"Dick" Oglesby, as his friends fa-

miliarly called him, was a man of un-

daunted courage and noble heart. He

was a brave soldier and a devoted

patriot—on the battlefield, while leading

a brigade against the rebels, he was

as true and as unapproachable in his

conduct of heroism will be the proudest

monument that could be reared to his

memory.—Chicago Journal.

Fear for the Personal Safety of the

President.



## The Saint Paul Press.

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PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.  
OFFICE—ANNOUNCING THE BRIDGE.

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## THE DESERTED COUNTRY.

Letter from Captain Aldrich.

Editors of the Press:

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to receive an account somewhat in detail of the desolations which prevail in this country, consequent on the Indian raid of the month of August last.

Agreeable to orders, I found myself, with my associates, on the 18th of September last, posted in the remains of the town of New Ulm, with the soldiers under my command, and known as the Dakota Rifles, now Company F, Eighth Regiment.

We found this town but a sad wreck of its former self, beautifully built on the second level above the Minnesota river, and being the market town of a large farming interest. New Ulm had grown from a small village to a town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Its main street ran parallel with the river for one and a half miles; the dwellings were evidently the homes of taste, comfort and happiness. Two large steam mills for the manufacture of lumber and flour, one wind planing mill, and one brewery, afforded at once market and employment. But all has fallen, awfully fallen! The utter ruin expressed by Homer when he said, "Trojan Ilium," is almost equally true of this place—New Ulm was. This beautiful village is now but a small cluster of buildings, about one hundred rods square, mostly uninhabited when we came, but by the presence of an armed soldiery, a feeling of security leads many to return who had fled from hence, and many others who had driven their farms in the region beyond, so that the town is now quite filled to overflowing.

The village is protected with rude, but sufficient defenses, and a liberal detail of pickets from the three companies of soldiers and two companies of militia temporarily stationed here. All outside has been burned to ashes. The homes of a hundred families, with scarcely an effort to save an article, have fallen before the ruthless Indian, or the stern necessity of mutual defense. The estimated loss of property is about one and one-half millions of dollars.

The destruction seen here finds a sad counterpart in the country around and beyond; between this place and St. Peter's, the country is mostly deserted in the panic but not ravaged, but in the country west and north, along the Cottonwood river, the evil spirits of rapine and murder have done their perfect work. Scouts from my company have been in every direction, from five to twenty-five miles, and all report the same ruin and devastation, but very few houses left standing, and they are sacked of everything worth the trouble to do so, and effort to destroy—every bed and mattress, every blanket, spread and sheet, every article of wardrobe taken, every trunk broken open and spoiled, every article of provision carried off, every horse driven away, nearly every house burned with everything in it, and hundreds of families murdered or driven into a captivity worse than death.

Hardly a harvest finished, the grain uncut, the reaper standing where the horses were taken off in fright, or by the Indians; unbound, the rack lying on the gavel; unshocked, unstacked, every harvest field trodden under foot, and every corn field ravaged by herds of cattle which will soon howl for food where no hand is left to give. Add to all this, the savage murders of individuals and whole families who have long lived in peace and quiet and security, and who thus fell a swift prey to the Indian rifle, hatchet and scalping knife, and the woe is complete.

Instances of escape and horror came to notice almost every day. There is in this village one little boy, the only survivor of a family of eleven members, one child with four lacerated wounds in its head, through two of which the brain can be seen to pulsate; one man only escaped, in a company of eight ambushed by the Indians within the limits of the town; one lady whose husband, brother, brother-in-law, and husband's brother-in-law, fell in the last named number; one man, shot in the mouth with three rifle balls, yet lived and will live, though horribly mangled; another shot with seven balls; Captain Dodd, of St. Peter, shot dead from his horse, pierced with thirteen rifle balls. These are some instances of the effects of the attack on New Ulm.

The prisoners carried away captive by the Indians were entirely women and children. The older women were murdered, while the younger, outraged and stripped of every article of clothing, were forced to march away with their captors. Little children were hewn to chips before their mothers' eyes, or nailed to the house or fence by the hands and feet, and left to linger out their little lives in agony. Unborn infants were rudely torn from their places and flung upon the bleeding breasts of their dying mothers. Mothers and children were scalped and beheaded, and placed in ghastly rows on the ground. In fact, every indignity and outrage, and

atrocious which a fiend could devise, and which have ever characterized Indian warfare, have been practised to the greatest extent, upon a confiding and peaceful people. Pen and words utterly fail to depict these barbarities; it has often been attempted but never realized in description.

It can but be a time of rejoicing that so many of these captives are returning. Their escape is among the many wonders the God of Heaven has shown in the conduct of this iniquitous war, South as well as North, and we can heartily rejoice that they again are alive from the dead. We will mingle expressions of joy and gladness with dear friends and relatives so suddenly and horribly bereft, and now so unexpectedly having their dear ones home.

Yours truly,  
LEONARD ALDRICH,  
Captain Co. F, 8th Reg't Minn. Vols.

## School Examiners.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:  
Permit me to express my satisfaction in reading the communication from H. Chapin, of Owatonna, in your yesterday's paper. Mr. C. is moving in the right direction. The Commissioners of Steele county have made the right selection in appointing an Examiner of Schools. Their appointee is evidently a true educator.

Men, moreover, are wanted in every county of the State, whose desire shall be "to elevate the standard of instruction in our new State." They are needed all the more since we have no State Superintendent to do the work. Teachers need drilling in their profession; they need encouragement; they need sympathy; they need higher objects and aims in the pursuit of their business. The State Superintendent is the proper man to take charge of these things. But since we have not this officer, we must get along as best we can.

Mr. Chapin has hit upon one of the very best of plans to remedy this difficulty—one which engaged the attention of the State Teachers' Association at its late session.

We hope every examiner in the State will imitate his practice as far as practicable. We bid all such laborers a hearty God speed.

Yours, very respectfully,  
T. F. THICKSTUN.

HASTINGS, October 9, 1902.

## The English Diplomatic Service.

Earl Russell has recently issued new regulations for the government of attaches in the British diplomatic service, which show with what care foreign diplomats are trained, in contrast with the inattention to the whole subject which prevails here. For instance, all candidates for entrance into the service are obliged to undergo examination—being at that time between twenty-one and twenty-six years. The candidate is to satisfy his examination as to his grasp on the French and Latin languages. He must have "an accurate knowledge of French grammar, fluency in French conversation, correctness of translation from French into English and from English into French, and French composition." He must show, also, a like proficiency in the German tongue. He must exhibit "a fair knowledge of the political history of Europe, and of North and South America, from the year 1660 to 1890, inclusive, and of the most important international transaction during that period," and also, "a general knowledge of maritime and international law, and of the history of the elements of international law, and of the first volume of Kent's Commentary." The selection of two American books in this department is significant. But in addition to these branches, the candidate is also to be examined in geography, geometry, arithmetic, and "general intelligence," and is to be taken into account. How many of our diplomatics could stand this preliminary examination?

## Telegraph the President and Let the Column Move On.

From the National Republican.

So shouted Douglas in the hour of dissolution, as momentary remembrance of his imperiled country filled through his wandering mind, and the same is today the shout of the entire loyal heart of the country. The people want "the column to move on." I have just returned from a three weeks' journey through the great Northwest, which has sent forth its gallant sons so generously for this terrible war, and is still so unsubstantially loyal and patriotic, and everywhere I found it to be the earnest wish that the column should go forward! The last man and the last dollar are at the service of the Government. The newspapers have carried the tidings of the Hayner enterprise for the rescue of the State of Florida, and the fair young queen of the South, and thousands of the stalwart sons of the West are earnestly anxious to give heart and arm to that noble enterprise. They look upon the scheme as something that promises a positive accomplishment, that assures the early return of a rebellious State to its old loyalty. They like the enterprise in all its details, and they have an abiding faith in Eli Hayner, for they remember the perseverance and skill with which he wrought in the laying of the foundation of the free State of Kansas. The people of the Northwest, Mr. Editor, most earnestly desire that Florida's column shall move on. And will you permit me to use your columns as the medium of telegraphing that fact to the President?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1902.

## The Indiana State Dead Friends.

An indictment having been found against Daniel C. Stover, late State agent of Indiana, for issuing forged and fraudulent bonds, Recorder Hoffman issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and placed in the hands of officer McCord for execution. The defendant was taken into custody yesterday, and on being brought to court he was committed for trial in default of bail. No day has yet been set down for the trial, but we understand District Attorney Hall is anxious to dispose of the case as speedily as possible. The bail was fixed at \$10,000.—New York Herald.

## JOHN A. STEES.

UNDERTAKER,  
CORNERS THIRD & MINNESOTA STS.,  
ST. PAUL, MINN.  
Sole Agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets

## Senator Douglas on the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The following is an extract from the celebrated speech of Judge Douglas on the bill to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, delivered in the House of Representatives:

"The necessity, and the glorious effect resulting from the cause which that necessity prompted, were acknowledged by the whole country, and he would even say, by the whole civilized world. Then, as far as this bill was concerned, he (Mr. D.) could not say whether their acts were legal or illegal. He cared not whether General Jackson suspended all civil authority or not."

It is his acts were necessary to the defense of the country, that necessity was above all law. General Jackson hazarded everything; he hazarded both life and reputation on that step, which might render him immortal if he saved the country, or, on the contrary, make him infamous, and a by-word and a reproach; and the man that dares to do that deserves the protection and praise of his country."

He did not envy the feelings of that man who could get up and talk calmly and coolly, under such circumstances, about rules of court and technicalities of procedure, when the life might be in flames, and the utmost barbarity might be committed. What were rules of court but mere cobwebs when they found an enemy with his cannon at the doors of their country, and they saw the flames encircling the cupola? Talk them about the rules of court and the formalities of procedure? The man that would do this would fill the while the capital was burning. He could not deny any man the possession of such political philosophy."

Talk about illegality! Talk about formalities! Why, there was but one formality to be observed, and that was the formality of directing the cannon, and destroying the enemy regardless of means, whether it be by the seizure of cotton bolls, or the seizure of persons, if the necessity of the case required it. The God of nature has conferred this right on men and nations; and, therefore, let him not be told that it was unconstitutional to defend the country; let him not be told that it was unconstitutional to use the necessary means. The constitution was adopted for the protection of the country, and under that constitution the nation has the right to exercise all the powers that were necessary for the protection of the country. If martial law was necessary to the salvation of the country, martial law was legal for that purpose. If it was necessary for a judge to exercise such law, he must exercise it. He could not deny any man the possession of such political philosophy."

NEW BOOKS.  
FOUR PARTS MISCELLANEOUS.  
CASEY'S TACTICS.  
ARMY REGULATIONS.  
HARDEE'S TACTICS.  
SOLDIERS' COMPANION.  
LEWIS' GYMNASIUM.  
COMBS' BOOKSTORE.  
MISS ELIZA WASS.  
THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO GEMMEL'S.

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

FRESH OYSTERS—Just received, and will be received daily. Also, Baked Chicken, Steaks, and Cakes, and Eggs, served up in the best manner. Liquors and Wines of all kinds. At the Old Napoleon Restaurant, opposite the American House.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1000 acres in Moore county, well adapted for sheep and stock raising, for sale or exchange of property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity. Address box 1892, St. Paul Post Office.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.—The St. Paul City Mills, at the Upper Level, is one of the best MILLERS in the State. The proprietor keeps constantly on hand a Choice of FAMILY FLOUR, also, Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, &c. For sale low at wholesale and retail.

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE

LEWIS HALL, H. E. VITT, Proprietor. This old established house is in full operation, and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The bar is supplied with the very best liquors. The best of food is served at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &c. Give me a call.

NOT READY.—The Rules of Practice adopted in general session of the Judges of this State and published by the PRESS PRINTING COMPANY, are now ready for delivery—price fifteen cents per copy, or \$1.50 per dozen. These rules go into effect on the first of September, and will have all the authority and weight of law. Every lawyer in the State must have a copy. Remittances may be made in bank notes or postage stamps.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Blood and Revolving Scrip—All sizes—price.

CARBON OIL.—Just received, on consignment, and for sale to dealers, FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS best No. 1 Carbon Oil. D. T. WATSON, 100 Main St., Brick Block, Roberts, St. Paul.

HENRY'S PATENT REPEATING RIFLE.

Get the Best.

The Longest Range, the Greatest Accuracy and Rapidity of Fire.

Of any Gun yet Produced.

THIRTY SHOTS PER MINUTE!

Two Men Equal to One Full Company!

George D. Prentice, in the Louisville Journal of July last, says:

"THIRTY SHOTS PER MINUTE—HENRY'S PATENT REPEATING RIFLE. This new Rifle is the best ever offered to the public. It is the most powerful weapon of its size ever produced, a greater accuracy and rapidity than any other rifle now in use. It is so simple in its construction that there is no liability of its firing charges can be fired without removing it from the shoulder or losing aim in less than 25 seconds, and it can be loaded with fifteen charges in about the time it takes to load other breech-loaders with a single charge."

The size now made is 14 inches bore, 24 inch barrel, and 100 yards is 8 inches; at 400 yards, 4 inches; and it carries with force sufficient to kill at 1,000 yards.

A man armed with one of these rifles can load and discharge one shot every two seconds, and he is equal to a company every two minutes, a regiment every twenty minutes, and a brigade every hour, and a division every two hours.—Louisville Journal, July 9th.

The undersigned is now receiving orders and supplying the above arms and ammunition.

A. J. VAN VOHRES,

100 Main St., St. Paul, Minn.

TWENTY ACRE TRACT.

Twenty acres desirable land, half an hour's drive of the Steamboat Landing, St. Paul.

HENRY MCKENY,

St. Paul, Minn.

A LARGE DWELLING.

Near the residence of Gov. Ramsey, on the banks of the Mississippi, in a locality at once ornate and retired.

HENRY MCKENY,

St. Paul, Minn.

JOHN A. STEES.

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## STATE OF MINNESOTA.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE,  
SAINT PAUL, October 14, 1902.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR LOAN OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of \$100 each), at the Banking office of Messrs. J. M. Myers & Co., No. 6 Broad street, New York, until Saturday, November the first, at 12 o'clock, M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes upon the delivery of the Bonds in New York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater or less rate of interest than that set forth in the prospectus, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be endorsed, "Proposal for loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. J. M. Myers & Co., New York City.

CHARLES SCHEFFER,  
Treasurer of State.

## QUARTERMASTERS OFFICE.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., Oct. 7, 1902.

Sold proposals will be received at this office, by the undersigned, until the seventh day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, for supplying the following Quartermasters Stores, at Messrs. J. M. Myers & Co., No. 6 Broad street, New York, until Saturday, November the first, at 12 o'clock, M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes upon the delivery of the Bonds in New York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater or less rate of interest than that set forth in the prospectus, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be endorsed, "Proposal for loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. J. M. Myers & Co., New York City.

50,000—Fifty thousand bushels of Oats, in new sunny sacks.

50,000—Fifty thousand bushels of Corn, in new sunny sacks.

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# LOCAL ITEMS.

MERRILL has Peterson's Magazine for November.

WHEAT—Dealers were paying as high as 77 cents for good wheat in this city yesterday.

The weather has been quite cold for a day or two, and the heaviest kind of frosts are experienced each morning.

THE DRAFT AGAIN POSTPONED.—By reference to the general order published in another column, it will be perceived that the draft has again been postponed. It is now set down to take place positively on the 10th of November.

WINNEBAGOES IN LIMBO.—Little Priest and about a dozen other Winnebago Indians have been arrested by order of Gen. Pope, and were brought to this city yesterday, for their alleged complicity in the Sioux war. They were remanded to the Fort for future examination.

STRAGGLERS.—A general order is published this morning notifying all persons enlisted in the new regiments who are absent from their commands, to immediately join the same, or they will be arrested as deserters. And all peace officers and good citizens are expected to notify the Adjutant General in case of any act of disobedience.

DOWN BOATS.—The down boat for La Crosse this morning, is the elegant light-draught steamer Northern Belle, Captain Laughton, Clerk Hinde, at nine o'clock. The evening boat for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith, is the splendid steamer Milwaukee, at 8 o'clock.

MISS WILSON has just opened her new stock of millinery and dress trimmings, and she is nearly overrun with business. The fact that she has always kept the prettiest as well as the most durable articles in her line, is greatly appreciated by her customers. This has ever been her constant aim, and is undoubtedly the secret of her great success in business.

TWENTY-SEVENTH IOWA.—The remainder of this regiment arrived on the Itasca and Flora yesterday, and proceeded to their quarters at Fort Snelling. Yesterday being election day in the State of Iowa, the boys were engaged in voting, on the boat and in the camp at the Fort. Unlike our system of voting, a regular election is held in the regiment, and after the voting is through with, the votes are canvassed and the proper returns made as in the case of any ordinary election.

HALF RACE on Steamboats to the Minnesota Baptist Association and State Convention, which meets in St. Paul next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. It is expected that arrangements will be made for half fare on all routes to St. Paul, so that a few extra cents will be given at the time the full fare is paid to those coming to attend these meetings.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY.—The regular weekly meeting of the Ladies' Association for the purpose of sewing for the benefit of the wounded soldiers at our forts, and also for the assistance of the destitute refugees in our city, will be held at Ingersoll's Hall, this morning, from nine until one o'clock.

All ladies interested in this object are earnestly invited to attend.

All contributions of either money, clothing or bedding will be gratefully received.

By order of the President,  
MISS M. O. HOLYOKE, Secy.

FROM SIBLEY'S CAMP.—A CANDID PROBABLY.—Lieut. Wm. H. Sibley arrived in this city yesterday morning with dispatches for Gen. Pope. Later in the day, Paymasters Smith, Atchison and Haight also arrived, having left camp some twelve hours later than Lieut. Sibley.

Of the Indians tried before the military commission, twenty-one have been found guilty. Others are yet to be tried. The number of Indians who had surrendered themselves to Gen. Sibley and been sent down to the Agency was 1,507. About fifty lodges are yet with Gen. Sibley. The Indians sent down are in charge of Capt. Whitney, commanding a battalion of two companies—his own and Capt. Kennedy's. They are employed in digging and taking care of the large potato crop at the Agency.

Adj. Calhoun was at the Agency, looking after the movements of the government property.

Just before Maj. Smith and party left Gen. Sibley's camp, a rumor was current that half-breed scouts had brought in news that five hundred lodges of Yanktonians were on the march to attack Gen. Sibley, and that they were but a few miles from his camp. Not much credence, however, was attached to the report.

SOLDIERS' VOTING.—The Commissioners for taking the votes of the Soldiers in this State, proceeded to the Fort yesterday in the exercise of the trust, and commenced receiving the ballots of the voters now stationed there. They arrived on the ground and got ready for voting about noon.

The Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, with a posse of retainers, was already on the ground endeavoring to induce the Soldiers to desert their principles, and by voting for Major Chilton, sanction the outrageous platform put forth in the Democratic State Convention of last July. Nothing that button-holing and coaxing and wheedling could do, was left untried, to reconcile the inconsistency of swearing to support the cause of the Union on the battle-field, and upholding the cause of treason at the ballot-box. The Major

# Monetary & Commercial.

Monetary.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, ETC.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1862.

NUMBER 167.

## The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16.

POSTMASTERS and others, in sending stamp to this office, in payment for subscriptions, will please send only one and three cent ones.

### NEWS OF THE MORNING.

No important army movements are reported since our last issue. All is quiet in Kentucky—no fighting having taken place since the battle of the 10th. The former reports of a battle on the 10th are said to be untrue.

There is no news from the army of the Potomac, except General Staff's reconnaissance, reported in General Sigel's dispatch.

It is supposed at St. Louis that Gen. Halleck will be sent again to the West. In the Davenport District, Iowa, Price, Republican, is probably elected to Congress.

### GROUND AND FORTY-TWO.

We regret to say that a serious accident befell one of our Congressmen last Saturday evening at a liquor-saloon in this city, which came very near depriving the saloon of one of its best customers.

The State of one of its brightest ornaments, and the Treasury Department of a fondly cherished expectation of recovering a large sum of public money which has been long diverted to channels not contemplated by the Constitution.

It appears that the gentleman in question was engaged in delivering an eloquent philippic against an eminent clergyman of this State to a friend of the latter, accompanied with gestures somewhat more animated than were deemed necessary for oratorical effect, when he suddenly experienced a peculiar sensation under the left ear, as if he had struck his head against something hard, and, in the same instant, accidentally lost his balance and his dignity, and that lofty figure, which was expected to tower amid listening and awe-struck Senators, was stretched out senseless and sprawling at full length on the floor of the saloon.

We understand that his entire recovery from the effects of this unlooked-for concussion, is extremely doubtful, in which case we tender our sympathies to the Treasury Department, the Congressional Postmaster, and the Pioneer.

### THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

The war news from Kentucky may be summed up as follows: On Wednesday Bragg attacked a portion of Buell's forces at Perryville. A severe battle ensued, in which apparently neither side gained any decided advantage. The losses were heavy on both sides. Several of our best officers are among the killed or wounded.

On Thursday morning our forces made the attack, and the fighting was renewed but soon the rebels broke and retreated toward Harrodsburg. The Federals pursued them, but of subsequent events we are not as yet informed.

As the details of the impetuous attack of the rebels upon our troops at Perryville, on Wednesday, and the noble resistance made by the divisions of Gen. Roseau and Gen. Jackson, under Major General McClellan, come to hand, we are inclined to believe it was among the most brilliant affairs of the war. McClellan with his two divisions, withstood the combined assault of two rebel army corps under Hardee and Polk, and there was very hard fighting done. Rousseau's division covered itself with fresh laurels and contested every inch manfully. Unfortunately, Gen. Jackson was killed within five minutes of the first attack, and his fall produced some confusion among his late troops, but the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio, Ninety-eighth Ohio and Eighty-third Illinois conducted themselves with veteran coolness. The "fighting McCooks"—the General, Dan and John—all escaped unharmful. Capt. Bonnell, of Gen. McCook's staff, was wounded, but James P. Collier, W. L. Holtzcliff, and the rest of his military family are safe.

The latest dispatches from Kentucky are important rather in surmises and rumors than in actual statement of facts. It is rumored that a great battle was progressing between Buell and Bragg, on Saturday afternoon, about six miles from Perryville.

It is stated also that Kirby Smith had joined Bragg below Harrodsburg on Friday afternoon, and that their combined forces were drawn up in line of battle, 75,000 strong.

Our loss in the battle of Perryville is stated at between 300 and 600 killed, and 2,300 wounded—that of the rebels 1,300 killed. Mention is made of the capture of 100,000 rounds of ammunition, which the enemy abandoned in their flight.

Gen. Dumont has entered Frankfort. Kirby Smith moving southward to effect a junction with Bragg, and Humphrey Marshall retreating to Nicholasville. Probably he has joined Bragg also.

The result is evidently a victory for the Union army. From all we can gather, it has every appearance of a great victory. It would also appear that our forces are in a fair way of surrounding and capturing a portion of Bragg's army.

—Gen. Lewis Cass completed his eightieth year on the 7th inst. He had, a few days before, heartily accepted and endorsed the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

### LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

—In the list of Vice President of the Cooper Institute meeting, night before last, says the New York World of the 10th, was published the name of a gentleman who has been dead and buried for three weeks. Had the committee authority to use his name?

—Spaulding, the late writer of leaders for the New York Times, has taken the second place on the Times. Cause—the inability of Mr. S. to turn the World's somersault into Seymour's Democracy.

—The speech of Gov. Seymour, from beginning to end, is nothing but a cold, laborious, tedious indictment of the North and its people. It is the whole effort devoted to a reproof of the traitors—Malone, Paulding, and the rest.

—Vindictive indictment of the North and its people is no new thing, says the Albany Evening Journal, from Gov. Seymour. He has been at it diligently these dozen years. He arraigned them on a fearful number of counts during the last Presidential election; called them all sorts of hard names; accused them of "meddling with affairs a thousand miles away;" told them they were an impertinent set of busybodies; and bore down upon them so fiercely as to win applause from the Richmond Enquirer and Charleston Mercury.

To have heard him fulminate against the Northern people—and especially against the people of New England one would suppose the Fire-Eaters had employed him as their Attorney.

—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says: "A private circular has been issued by the rebel government to proprietors of newspapers forbidding the publication of the President's proclamation."

—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, is holding its 52d Anniversary at Springfield, Mass. About 2,000 persons, members and friends of the Board, arrived in town during the day—twice as many as attended last year's meeting at Cleveland, Ohio. The receipts of the day were \$339,080 56, and the expenditures \$322,298 64. At the beginning of the year, the debt of the Board amounted to \$27,885 54; now it is only \$11,103 62. During the year, six persons have sailed as missionaries for the first time, and eighteen are now under appointment.

—Colonel William H. Lytle, of the 10th Ohio Regiment, who was Acting Brigadier General, is reported as killed at Perryville. A dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Joseph W. Burke, of his regiment, dated Thursday, 1 o'clock, says he was wounded and a prisoner, and the loss of the regiment was 258. We sincerely trust that this accomplished officer may have been spared to his country.

—Hon. J. R. Giddings, who from his consular position in Canada, has good opportunities of observing the current of public sentiment there, says since the President's proclamation appeared, the people of the province have turned around in favor of the North, with the exception of the small cliques of secession sympathizers in a few of the principal towns and cities.

—Gen. Sigel's letter, asking to be relieved, has not yet reached the President. It is supposed to have stopped in Halleck's hands, as did his former letter to the same effect in Missouri.

—Halleck's opinion as the proclamation is under stood to be in substance that depriving the rebels of the labor of three and a half millions of slaves is necessary to suppress the rebellion. On the military question of the necessity of depriving the rebels of this labor, he says he has hesitated since the rebellion assumed its present formidable proportions. The question what to do with the freed men he regards as a problem difficult of solution, but one for the civil authorities exclusively.

—The Archbishop of York has accepted the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Propositions to conciliate the Pope and the Italian Government proved unacceptable at Rome.

—The Times says although the Emperor elaborately proves that the French ought to leave Rome, no one supposes that he has the slightest present intention of doing so.

—Gen. Sickles issued an order with reference to the proclamation, before McClellan's, of similar purport.

—The French Monitor publishes a letter of the Emperor, defining his policy on the Roman question, and a note of Mr. Thouvenel, intimating that if the demands of France should be persistently refused by the Papal Government the French Government would withdraw its troops from Rome. Prince Napoleon has arrived in Turin, and had an interview with the President of the Italian Ministry. The reports of the health of Garibaldi continue favorable, yet it is considered certain that it will not be fully restored before several months.

—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool on September 27th, via Queenstown on September 28th, brings two days' later dates than those previously received. British press are almost unanimous in regarding the late battles in Maryland as a decided Union victory; only the Times tries to make its readers believe that the Union accounts of battles deserve no credit, and that the announced, of a new victory probably means a new defeat. Favorable reports continue to be made about the prospects of the cultivation of cotton in India, and about several new substitutes for cotton. Experiments made with the new Whitworth shell, weighing 181 pounds, are said to have been highly satisfactory.

### THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Letter from Chaplain Riggs.

CAMP BELLEVILLE, October 6, 1862.

Editors of the Press:—The results of the Indian Expedition under Colonel Sibley, thus far are highly satisfactory. Whatever others may think, we on the ground are very much gratified with the success of our efforts. The battle of Wood Lake has been fought, and quite a little victory won. The immediate result of this victory was the breaking of the power of Little Crow. The very next day after that battle was fought, Little Crow, with the greater part of the fighting Indians, passed up to Big Stone Lake. There, not succeeding in obtaining the help of the Sissetons, as he hoped, and the greater part of those who had heretofore worked with him forsaking him, he is said to have gone on alone, or with only half-a-dozen desperadoes, towards the Missouri. Those who forsake the falling fortunes of Little Crow, are now reported to us as on their way back, and debating the question whether it is not better that they should deliver themselves up and be punished, hoping that their families would be saved, rather than run the risk of destruction on the prairies. From present appearances, it would seem highly probable, at least, that the fighting of this Expedition is over for the present. The Military Commission will sit—as it has been doing for the last week—to try, and condemn the guilty.

Next to the breaking of Little Crow's power, and the utter demoralization of his whole force, in the deliverance, up to this present date, of about one hundred and fifteen white captives, and one hundred and eighty half-breeds.

The 26th of September was a proud day for us. The friendly Indians and half-breeds having got possession of the great body of the white women and children held in captivity by Little Crow's party, and separated themselves from him, awaited our approach with gladness.

Very soon after encamping here, on the day above named, Colonel Sibley with his staff, and the staff officers and others of the regiments forming this command, proceeded to the Indian camp, and there, after a short talk with the chiefs, the captive women and children were brought into the circle. It was an affecting sight. Women looked around inquiringly, and with tears in their eyes grasped the hands of their deliverers. On our side, too, even old soldiers confessed afterwards that they were hard to keep the tears back. They were tears of joy, such as have a softening influence upon strong men.

These released captives we brought over to our camp, which is on a beautiful prairie immediately opposite the mouth of the Chippewa, and an order was issued calling this place Camp Release.

After the murder of Mr. Amos W. Huggins, at Lac qui Parle, on the 19th of August, Mrs. H. with her two children, fled for protection to Wakan-wane, the chief of that village. He had protected her from insult and injury, and her husband's wants as he could, intending to embrace the first opportunity of returning her to her friends. But when Little Crow skedaddled from Wood Lake, he reported that all the white prisoners and friendly Indians were killed. This led Wakan-wane to start up north and take Mrs. H. with him. She then gave up the hope of being rescued. But the next day after our arrival here, learning these facts, we at once dispatched four of our tried friendly Indians to follow them up and bring back Mrs. Huggins with as much expedition as possible. They did so. On Wednesday morning they were back, having nobly fulfilled their mission. They overtook the fleeing party beyond Lake Traverse, and when Mrs. Huggins reached here she was wearied with seven days' hard traveling. Our men did more than they were charged with—they brought back three other children, one of them, a beautiful little German girl, who found her mother here. When the mother had clasped her, she looked up to me and asked, "Where is the other?" I could not tell her.

We have sent down about one hundred and twenty of the captives; a few are retained here, and a few others are expected to be brought in within a few days.

It is reported to us that Little Crow has taken with him one boy to drive his team. With this exception, we hope to obtain all the captives who are living. This being done, and the Indians properly punished, as I trust will be the case, peace will be again restored to our border—the desolated settlements will be again re-peopled, and Minnesota will again be glad. The work of the Expedition will then be finished.

Yours truly, S. R. RIGGS.

### The Fall Election.

The Autumn elections in the following States will be held as indicated below:

Massachusetts	November 4th
Michigan	November 4th
New Jersey	November 4th
New York (and Gov.)	November 4th
Wisconsin	November 4th
Illinois	November 4th
Delaware	November 4th
Indiana	November 4th
Ohio	November 4th
Pennsylvania	October 15th
Maryland	1st Wednesday in November
Iowa	1st Wednesday in November

—One hundred and forty-five members of Congress are to be chosen this fall in the loyal States. Seven have already been elected, thirty will not be chosen until next year, and fifty-seven districts in the secession States will, if the rebellion continues, be unrepresented in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

### The Peaceful Winnabegs.

Mr. Hensley, editor of the Independent, who returned from Sibley's camp, early last week, says that the military authorities there have already obtained evidence implicating eleven Winnabegs—Little Crow's most trusted advisers—in the massacre. A detachment of company F, 25th Wisconsin, went to the Agency this morning to arrest them.—Mankato Record.

### Wright County.

Editors of the Press:—

On Saturday, the 11th inst., there was, according to the call, a Mass Convention in Monticello, where about seventy-five persons were present. The call had not reached the southern part of the county, so that very few, if any, of the inhabitants from there were present. In consequence thereof the tricksters had it all their own way. S. E. Adams—one of the men, you know, who in the Legislature voted to let the slaveholders hold their slaves in Minnesota—moved that W. Butler, a lawyer, of Clearwater, be nominated for Representative from the district, which was carried by surprise—most of his opponents not hearing what was said.

His opponent, as candidate, was Frank H. Widstrand, a native of Sweden, who has been in Minnesota seven years, and taken much interest in public affairs. If he is not elected there will be no person. If foreign election in the Legislature, from the district composed of Wright, Carver, Meeker, McLeod, Monongalia, and Kandiyohi counties, where, however, the inhabitants are more than half, probably, foreigners.

Yours, ever, FAIREST.

### A Card from Mr. Hale.

I have noticed in the public press, that the Republican County Convention, which met in this city on the 7th inst., placed me in nomination for the office of Commissioner for the county of Ramsey. The Democratic County Convention, which met at the same place on the following day, nominated Mr. Charles T. Whitney, of this city, for the same office. The office is an important one to the taxpayers of the county, and, in my judgment, the selection of the person who is to fill it should not be made upon partisan grounds. At all events, I have neither the inclination nor the taste to enter upon a party contest for the post, and, as I consider Mr. Whitney the nominee of the Democratic Convention, in every particular admirably qualified for the office in question, I respectfully withdrew my name from the canvass. While I am quite obliged to the Republican friends for the compliment of the nomination, I cordially commend Mr. Whitney to them as a suitable candidate for the office, and hope they may be induced to place him in nomination upon their ticket in the place of my own.

HENRY HALE.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 15, 1862.

### Gen. Mitchell on the Slavery Question.

Gen. Mitchell, the successor to General Hunter in the Department of the South, at a consultation with the regimental officers a week or two since, took occasion to address them on the subject of slavery which, as a native Kentuckian, he said he felt that he had a right to talk about. The following is an extract from his remarks:

"We must destroy slavery or it will conquer us. I accept the issue. I believe that all the hopes of humanity for a thousand years to come are involved in this struggle. Rather than that this government should be overthrown, I am ready to see slavery exterminated, but I also have every negro in the Southern States destroyed—and more, I am ready to see every white man in the rebel States destroyed."

We must realize the state of affairs. We have not done so hitherto. I hear that there has been some criticism on the course adopted by my predecessor in this department in regard to the negro population. There has been some talking about "idle, lousy negroes," etc. The time for such talk has passed. We must use the negro. We have him. We have the land. We have the water. We have the power. We have the means. We have the will. We have the right. We have the duty. We have the opportunity. We have the power. We have the will. We have the right. We have the duty. We have the opportunity.

### The Stamp Duties.

The following correspondence is important:

150 NASSAU STREET, Sept. 3, 1862.  
SIR: Will you please inform me whether under schedule B certificates of acknowledgment not only to the State, but also to the county, are required before the form of verification of an affidavit sworn before me, &c., is a certificate, and requires such stamp.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours, WM. SPRAGUE.

### Reply to Mr. Boutwell.

REPLY TO MR. BOUTWELL.  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
Sept. 3, 1862.

SIR: The ordinary acknowledgment by the grantor before a Justice of the peace or a notary public is a part of the deed, and does not require a separate stamp; but a certificate that A. B. was duly acknowledged before me, &c., is not a certificate under the law, and therefore requires no stamp.

I think the mere transfer of a mortgage does not require a stamp.

Your obedient servant,  
GEO. S. BOUTWELL.  
To William Henry Arroux, Esq.

### The War in Western Virginia.

WHEELING, Virginia, October 10.—Major General J. D. Cox and staff arrived here yesterday from Washington. He goes to the Kanawha Valley to take command of the Federal forces. Gen. Gillmore is now in command there, with his headquarters at Point Pleasant. Active operations have been commenced against the rebels in the Kanawha Valley. They are now in possession of the salt works, and are making a good thing of it. They will soon have a considerable force in that quarter, but will soon be made to smother the Federal powder.

Thirty-eight rebel prisoners belonging to Imboden's partisan rangers or land pirates were brought here last evening from New Creek and put into prison. They were recently captured by Gen. Kelly's command at Blue Gap, Hampshire county.

### The Peaceful Winnabegs.

Mr. Hensley, editor of the Independent, who returned from Sibley's camp, early last week, says that the military authorities there have already obtained evidence implicating eleven Winnabegs—Little Crow's most trusted advisers—in the massacre. A detachment of company F, 25th Wisconsin, went to the Agency this morning to arrest them.—Mankato Record.

### From the Chicago Tribune.

Illinois Cotton.

CHICAGO, Ill., October 7, 1862.  
Enclosed find sample of cotton, grown in 1862, from near Clear Creek Landing, on the Mississippi, sixteen miles west of Jonesboro. The writer says it is a sample of the first picking of a field of one third of an acre, yielding forty pounds of genuine cotton, or at the rate of 120 pounds to the acre. The second picking was not weighed, but was much larger than the first. So confident is this party of the value of cotton growing in that part of the State, that he offers to rent 500 acres for this crop, and take one-fifth of the crop for rent.

The sample, you will see, is of the most excellent quality, and is another proof that the South part of the State is within the true cotton zone. By turning to the map, you will find it on the same parallel with Richmond, Va. It is well known that in the Valley of Mississippi, that the summers are three to four degrees warmer than the same latitude east of the Blue Ridge. This will carry the cotton fields far up towards the center of the State and with the present price of cotton, the large number of contrabands accustomed to its culture, now coming into that part of the State, together with an abundance of good seed, we shall be surprised if cotton culture does not become the leading crop in the southern part of the State next season. We have three-fourths of an acre of the most vigorous growth, but not yet ripe, showing that this point is too far north, except in favorable seasons, the present one having been too wet for the crop to ripen.

To this date we have had no frost to injure the most tender plant, and judging from present appearances, it may be some days yet before such an event may occur. This will give us at least one picking of cotton, which at present prices will pay better than corn.

### RURAL.

#### Letter from Gen. Sprague.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, wrote the following letter to the recent Faneuil Hall meeting in Boston, which was addressed to Hon. Charles Sumner:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.  
Executive Order, Providence, Oct. 4, 1862.  
SIR: Your letter was received too late to respond in person. I am quite obliged to you to sustain the President and the policy he pursues. We can establish our government only through the President of the United States. Please urge upon all to demand an energetic prosecution of the war, and to support the President in his policy in the army, and united co-operation among the people, who give strength to the President. I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours, WM. SPRAGUE.

### Lewis Cass on the Proclamation.

Col. F. A. Eastman, in a letter to the editor of the Chicago Tribune, details a conversation with the venerable General Cass, which we append, only omitting a few remarks touching local politics:

"I told Gen. Cass that I had always admired and respected him, and that I was ready to support his policy in the war. He replied, 'You are right. The Government is right. You must support the President. I am ready to see slavery exterminated, but I also have every negro in the Southern States destroyed—and more, I am ready to see every white man in the rebel States destroyed.'"

We must realize the state of affairs. We have not done so hitherto. I hear that there has been some criticism on the course adopted by my predecessor in this department in regard to the negro population. There has been some talking about "idle, lousy negroes," etc. The time for such talk has passed. We must use the negro. We have him. We have the land. We have the water. We have the power. We have the means. We have the will. We have the right. We have the duty. We have the opportunity.

### Indecent Battles.

Never before was there a war in which there were so many indecent battles as there have been in this. Men have always been accustomed to think, that when two armies met in conflict, the natural and necessary result was a signal victory on the victor's side, and a signal defeat on the other. They were under the impression that both victories and defeats were something decisive and conclusive—that every great battle hastened essentially the close of the war.

Things seem to be very different now. Ever since this war commenced, we have, as the Sunday Times says, been kept in the expectation of a great battle, and the continuous expectation of the great final procession of victims' names that drags the slow length along through the columns of the newspapers, when we reflect that others must follow before the task is done. Why cannot our generals follow up successes, and when they gain one battle, force another, and so bring the miserable business to a termination? The decisive battle is always about to be fought, but never really comes off. The boy that followed the rainbow found, as he clambered from hill-top to hill-top, that the distance between them never diminished.

We trust that to General Buell may belong the glory of winning something better than an indecisive victory.—Louisville Journal.

—On the day of the inauguration of Dick Hawn at Frankfort—Bragg, while dining at the table with the Misses Preston, was interrupted by a messenger. After refusing several times he consented to leave the messenger; thereupon Bragg, Hawn and others finished their dinner in the hotel kitchen, and skedaddled just in time to escape the Union troops.

### LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

Stragglers of Lee's Rebel Army.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

General Halleck Expected at St. Louis.

Later News from Kentucky.

Gen. Sigel's Dispatch from Fairfax Court House.

New York, October 14.

[Special to Herald.]—The Grenada Appeal of the 9th says: "The Stragglers of Gen. Lee's rebel army number 30,000. A regiment of Indians from North Carolina is now stationed at Cumberland Gap, guarding that point and fighting Union bushwhackers. Ex-Commodore Maury has gone to Europe, on semi-official capacity. A rebel gentleman writing to the Memphis Appeal, says the crisis is upon Mississippi, and urges the State authorities not to rely longer upon the Confederate Government for protection, but throw into the field their whole available force. The defeat of Buell by Bragg is a contingency that cannot be relied on. Intimate friends of Gen. Halleck in St. Louis expect him to return to the West in a short time."

[Special to N. Y. Tribune.]—WASHINGTON, October 14.—There has been no fighting in Kentucky since the battle of the 9th. Buell's dispatch concerning which has been published. All reports of subsequent battles are untrue. Government is in frequent communication with Gen. Buell, but he has made no mention of the death of Bragg and Cheat-ham, nor is it regarded as probable in view of the positions of the opposing armies and the maneuvers which ours is making, and the enemy is attempting to make, that there will be any fighting on a large scale for some days to come.

A correspondent with General Sigel sends us the following: Fairfax, October 14th.—Gen. Stuart, who left Centerville Sunday to make a reconnaissance in force, returned this morning from his expedition. He proceeded as far as Aldie without meeting any enemy beyond that place, but was met by small and large bodies of cavalry. The enemy were driven back at every point, though no serious fighting took place.

#### FROM DAVENPORT.

DAVENPORT, October 14.  
The indications are that Price, Republican, is elected to Congress from this District.

#### LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 10.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool 2nd, via London 3rd, passed this point this evening.

The Norwegian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d. The English journals are commenting on the late federal victories. They pay high compliments to Major General McClellan for his vigor and energy in routing the rebels.

The United States steam frigate St. Louis left Lisbon, in search, it is presumed, of the pirate "290," which is reported to be destroying American whaling ships off the Azores.

Liverpool breadstuffs market quiet and steady. Provisions very dull. London, Thursday Evening—Consols closed at 93 3/4-93 7/8 for money. Carg. Rates, Oct. 10.—The Hibernian, from Liverpool 2d, and Londonderry 3d, passed this evening. Her news is five days later.

News of the recent federal victories had reached England. The principal journals, including the Times, highly compliment McClellan for his vigorous and energetic movements.

The London Post admits that the position of the confederates is not as good as it was at the beginning of September. A meeting of the lower classes in Hyde Park for sympathy with Garibaldi, resulted in nothing, in consequence of shouts in favor of the Pope.

FRANCE.—It is fully expected in Paris that by the first of November the city of Mexico will be in possession of the French.

It is rumored that England has pointed out to France the necessity of evacuating Rome.

#### LATEST VIA LONDON.

Garibaldi's health is reported satisfactory. It is asserted in Paris that the confederate government has no intention of recalling Mason and Slidell.

The Times says the confederates have sustained no disastrous defeat in Maryland. Their army retreated in good order. It measured strength with McClellan's, and did not get beaten. The federal army, demoralized by successive failures and retreats, has suddenly proved itself equal and probably superior to the confederates. This sudden turn is doubtless traceable to the liberation of McClellan from restrictions heretofore in force upon him. He has now shown that he has really qualifications for a commander, but the northern cause is not advanced a step by their unexpected victory.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is reported in political circles that the British government is no longer adverse to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as heretofore.

An address to President Lincoln, favoring a truce preliminary to negotiations for peace, has been signed at Brussels by eminent men of almost every nation. Rumors are current in Italy that an amnesty to Garibaldi and his followers has been decided on.

THE GRENADA (Miss.) Appeal says that Gen. Buell "seems to be all at sea." We guess he is gone upon a whaling expedition.—Jb.

### General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 15th, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. SIXTY-TWO.]

Several of the counties still being delinquent in regard to furnishing the lists required in making the draft under the late call of the President of the United States and many of the draftsmen of the State having been driven from their homes by the Indians, and many others having been the services against the Indians temporarily, who have now returned to their homes or are about to return, for the purpose of saving whatever of their property has not been entirely destroyed, and in hopes that the securing of the crops, interrupted by the Indian troubles, may as far as possible be completed, and the depopulated counties re-organized, the draft will not be made until the 15th day of November next; at which time it is intended that the same shall proceed upon such data as may then be at hand.

The population of the State is generally expected to fill up the first Regiment of Minnesota State Rangers, making up the quota of one year's service, as a mounted force is now greatly needed to drive the Indians from our frontier, before the commencement of Winter. All persons so willing, will be credited to their respective localities, upon the number otherwise to be furnished by drafting.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, OSCAR M. MALMROS, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 15th, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. SIXTY-THREE.]







































**Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.**

**OFFICE HOURS.**  
On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.  
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

**SOURCES OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.**  
For La Crosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Saturday, at 8 A. M.  
Arrives daily, except Monday, at 8 P. M.  
For Chicago—Way mail—Leaves daily, except Saturday, at 8 A. M.  
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 6 A. M.  
For Minneapolis—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.  
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.  
For St. Louis—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.  
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.  
For St. Paul—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.  
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.  
For St. Paul—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.  
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.  
For St. Paul—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.  
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

**Groceries.**

**FALL GOODS.**  
At prices to suit the times.  
**Reynolds & McGargar.**  
Have just opened a large stock of  
**Dry Goods & Groceries.**  
AT  
**HENNEPIN LANDING,**  
which they offer at the lowest prices for cash or exchange for all kinds of country produce.  
Our goods are bought for cash in the Eastern market, and we will sell as low as any house in the State.  
We shall be prepared at all times to pay in cash the highest market prices for Wheat, Corn, Oats and Barley.  
Call and see us and we will use our best endeavor to satisfy you in every respect, either in selling you goods or buying your grain.  
S. K. PUTNAM,  
CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STREETS,  
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

**Wholesale and Retail Dealer in**

**FAMILY GROCERIES**

**AND PROVISIONS.**

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice goods suited to this market, including Flour, Corn Meal, Butter, Lard, Eggs, etc., and a large quantity of

**RASPBERRIES.**

Also Wooden Ware, Baked and Green Cakes, Spices, Pickles, Olives, Green and Black Tea, Sugar of all grades, and, in short, everything usually found in a well supplied establishment, to which he invites the special attention of all who want NEIGHBORLY AT A FAIR PRICE.

**G. E. SCHNABEL.**

IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH AND JACKSON STREETS.

**DEALER IN**

**GROCCERIES, GRAIN,**

**AND PROVISIONS.**

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Soy Bean Meal and Sugar Cured Ham, and a large quantity of choice

**General Grocer**

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,  
FORT STREET, ST. PAUL.

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.  
The choicest Green and Black Tea.  
Stewart's and Beller's Syrups.  
The best family brand Flour.  
Bread and Kitchen Ware, etc.,  
which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly.

**C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,**

LOWER LEVER, SAINT PAUL,

**FORWARDING**

**Commission Merchants,**

DEALERS IN GROCERIES,  
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, CEMENT, ETC., ETC.,  
AND  
AGENTS FOR THE  
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND  
CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.  
Mark packages, C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,  
St. Paul,  
Jan-ly

**LEMONS**

AND  
**ORANGES**

JUST RECEIVED

AND FORSALE BY

**UPHAM & HOLMES.**

REYNOLDS & MCGARGAR,

Wholesale Grocers

AND  
**Commission Merchants,**

UPPER LEVER, SAINT PAUL.

**FRESH SUGARS.**

Between two, just received from "France" and "Java" and "Cuba" and "Havana," brought here for the re-advance, at low prices, for cash.

**SIoux DEPREATIONS.**

Will attend promptly and faithfully to the collection of claims arising out of the recent depredations of the Sioux Indians.

GEO. A. NOURSE,  
Attorney at Law, St. Paul.

**Burbank's Column.**

1862. 1862. 1862.

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**

**MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,**

CARRYING THE

**NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS**

AND THE

**United States Mail.**

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

**SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:**

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.  
For Shakopee—Daily, at 8 A. M.  
For Lake Park—Daily, at 8 A. M.  
For Elk River—Daily, at 8 A. M.  
For Elk River—Daily, at 8 A. M.  
For Elk River—Daily, at 8 A. M.  
For Elk River—Daily, at 8 A. M.  
For Elk River—Daily, at 8 A. M.  
For Elk River—Daily, at 8 A. M.  
For Elk River—Daily, at 8 A. M.

**Important to Shippers.**

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents, at St. Paul for

**LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD**

AND ALSO FOR THE

**LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS.**

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

**Through Contracts**

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES, Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

**DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS**

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight free of warehouse charges at ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain full particulars.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1892.

**100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, Golden and Ambre, a choice article, at**

low prices, which we offer at prices that will insure you the country the choicest

**300 BLS. ASSORTED WHISKY, for sale at**

low prices, which we offer at prices that will insure you the country the choicest

**300 WHOLE HALF AND QUARTER, ST. PAUL'S BEST HONEY, for sale at**

low prices, which we offer at prices that will insure you the country the choicest

**125 PACKAGES ASSORTED, for sale at**

low prices, which we offer at prices that will insure you the country the choicest

**150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE, a prime article, at low prices, which we offer at**

low prices, which we offer at prices that will insure you the country the choicest

**50 GRANTS PATENT FANNING, for sale at**

low prices, which we offer at prices that will insure you the country the choicest

**YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE, largest and best selected stocks of Groceries, in the West, at the warehouse of**

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

**PRINTERS' INKS.**

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufacturer of J. S. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

**420 BOXES ASSORTED, for sale at**

low prices, which we offer at prices that will insure you the country the choicest

**50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST, for sale at**

low prices, which we offer at prices that will insure you the country the choicest

**RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, for sale at**

low prices, which we offer at prices that will insure you the country the choicest

**WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of Western Reserve, for sale at**

low prices, which we offer at prices that will insure you the country the choicest

**TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.**

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which we respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestowed upon me.

**WALTER W. WEBB.**

Wholesale Dealer in

**Foreign Wines & Liquors,**

OLD SCOTCH AND RYE WHISKY, AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.

I find that the impression prevails that pure Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained in St. Paul. I wish to assure the citizens and others that they can safely rely upon getting pure, unadulterated Wines, Brandy and Gin from me, equal to any imported.

Also, London Porter, Scotch Ale, and Scotch Whisky.

**CATAWBA BRANDY**

The celebrated having been appointed sole Agent for the sale of

LYONS PURE OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY, For the State of Minnesota, calls the attention of Physicians and the public to its medicinal qualities.

WALTER W. WEBB.

St. Paul, July 24, 1892.

**Oil and Lamp.**

MARVIN'S

**CROCKERY HOUSE.**

JUST RECEIVED AND

**SELLING VERY LOW,**

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

**OIL—THE VERY BEST.**

1,000 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY CENTS A GALLON.

**HOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF**

**CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE**

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED.**

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

**Table & Pocket Cutlery.**

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find these goods very desirable, and at

**VERY LOW RATES.**

JUST RECEIVED,

**A FINE ASSORTMENT OF**

**Silver Plated**

**AND**

**BRITANNIA WARE,**

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, ETC., ETC.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.

**OIL! OIL! OIL!**

100 barrels No. 1, standard best quality.

**Carbon Oil,**

Just received, and for sale to dealers.

at 44-46-48 Brick Block, Robert A. T. Watson.

**LAMPS AND OIL.**

A new and complete stock of

**Lamps and Fixtures,**

And the best brands of

**OIL.**

For sale at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

S. K. PUTNAM,

Corner of Third and Market streets.

**HORN, LUND & GALUSHA,**

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

(Successors to Horn & Galusha and Sanborn & Lund)

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Practice in all the Courts of the State, and in the Courts of the United States, at Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.

Collectors carefully and promptly attended to.

**FURNITURE.**

JOHN PRIMROSE

Manufacturer and Dealer in

**CABINET AND CHAIR**

**FURNITURE**

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM,

**FURNITURE,**

OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A.

As a furniture dealer, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Every body who calls before purchasing, is invited to give me a call before purchasing.

REMEMBER PLACE: Stone Building, Third Street above the Bridge. St. Paul, Minn.

**PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM,**

OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

**FURNITURE,**

OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

**SIoux DEPREATIONS.**

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same.

The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed, and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to those who are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys,

St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1892.

**FUNERALS—UNDERTAKING**

The undersigned and his assistants will give personal attention to the

**INTERMENT OF THE DEAD,**

From the hour of death, making all necessary arrangements for the burial, that all things may be done decently and in order.

A deduction will be made to the poor, from our regular charge.

N. B.—The sick will be attended and watched.

CAREFUL NURSES—MALE & FEMALE.

R. M. S. PEARSE,

Residence corner Tenth and Cass streets. Office for the present at the Auction Rooms of Fairchild & Pease.

**CHICAGO BREWERY.**

LILL & DIVERSY.

BREWERS OF

**LILL'S STOCK.**

LAGER BEER.

**PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.**

Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.

WM. ADAMS, St. Paul.

**Dry Goods.**

1862. SPRING. 1862.

**INGERSOLL'S BLOCK**

**DRY GOODS FOR CASH.**

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

**SPRING DRY GOODS.**

CONSISTING OF

**FANCY DRESS GOODS.**

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Merino Cloths, from 10 to 35c per yard.

PLAIN POLE DE CHEVRES.

EMBROIDERED POLE DE CHEVRES.

EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLIES.

EMBROIDERED AND GREY ORISALLIES.

RULE, GREEN AND BINE BERRILL LEXIVIA.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUTLINE DE LAINES; PRINTED LAWS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF CLOTHINGS.

ALSO

**BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.**

MEN AND BOYS SUMMER WEAR;

BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES, BATTENES, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.

ALSO

**A VERY LARGE STOCK OF**

**HOSIERY, GLOVES,**

AND

**EMBROIDERIES.**

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

ALSO

**A LARGE STOCK OF**

**DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS.**

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE

**COUNTRY TRADE.**

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our new

styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.







# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

NUMBER 170.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1862.

## The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1862.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District.

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District.

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

T. M. METCALF.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

WILLIAM K. GASTON.

FOR CORONER.

E. INGALLS.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT.

NATHANIEL M'LEAN.

J. C. ZIRKELBACH.

SECOND DISTRICT.

ALBERT WOLFE.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The results of the October election, so far as published in the Chicago and Cincinnati papers, will be found in our columns this morning. While some disappointment is felt in regard to Ohio and Indiana, the news from the old Keystone State, and from young Iowa is especially cheering. The Cincinnati papers present some political causes, not generally understood, for the result in that city, particularly, with reference to the defeat of Mr. Gurley. The telegraphic news is meagre, and not of much importance, except the rumor of an engagement at Blackwater river, and some additional election returns in Pennsylvania.

DEFEAT OF SPEAKER GROW.

The defeat of Speaker Grow of Pennsylvania will be received with regret by the loyal people throughout the whole country. Mr. Grow's district, was a recent one, and a close one, and he has been so ill during the canvass as to be unable to make any personal exertions in his own behalf.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE PROCLAMATION.

Professor Theophilus Parsons, of the Cambridge Law School, has written a letter to the Boston Daily Advertiser, in which he maintains the constitutionality of the President's proclamation as a war measure. Professor Parsons is a man of eminent legal ability and a patriot of the purest character. The letter was written before the proclamation suspending the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and the sentiment—"our whole people should feel that they constitute the army of the Union"—is indicative of the ground he would take relative to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM OTHER DAY.

BLOOMINGTON, Oct. 18, 1862.

EDITOR PRESS:—The enclosed translation of a letter, from John Other Day, to his wife, with her consent I send you. If you think it of sufficient public interest you can insert it in the Press.

G. H. POND.

TO BROTHERS OTHER DAY:—From the mouth of Spirit Banks (river) I write this letter. When we arrived at Yellow Medicine we fought with the Dakotas. The Big Knives lost four and saw nineteen of the D. Kotes dead. Because my heart was turned (with indignation) I killed three Dakotas myself, and took from them two Spirit and the other tribe. A large number of the Dakotas have surrendered, who brought with them ninety captives, who have been taken by their friends. One hundred and fifty lodges have surrendered. I have seen all my sisters and brothers. As many (Indians) as are for mischief have fled (in fear) taking many captives with them. I am all the time busy, and have good health. Your letter to me was received. With Gray Bear, his wife, and children, I take you by the hand. By this letter I take your hand.

(Signed) ANPE-TU-TO-KE-CA.

Twenty-seventh Iowa Regiment.

ON BOARD STEAMER "KEY CITY,"

October 18th, 1862.

Editors of the Press:

Presuming that you take an interest in the result of the Iowa Election this fall, I give you the result of the vote of the 27th Iowa Regiment of Infantry, now in your State. It shows the political sentiment of northern Iowa troops:

Whole number of votes polled..... 581

Of which were straight Republican..... 510

" " " split tickets..... 71

" " " Democratic..... 32-381

Dennis A. Mahony, Democratic candidate for Congress in the third district, receiving only thirty-nine votes, is a prisoner, confined in Fort Lafayette for treason.

Yours,

H. H. HENKLEY,

Commissioner 27th Reg. Iowa Vol.

—The wife of Dr. Livingston, the African explorer, joined him at Zambesi, last spring, and died on the Shire on the 27th of April last, from the effects of the African fever, her husband attended her night and day, and was with her when she died. "A grave was dug the next day," writes his brother, "under the large baobab mentioned by the officers of Capt. Owen's expedition, and about one hundred yards from Shupanga house, and there we buried her. It was a sad day for us all, and of course, more particularly for the bereaved doctor. He feels his loss most keenly. His faithful wife, the mother of his children, taken at, soon after joining him once more.

## FREE AND SLAVE LABOR.

That class of politicians opposed to the President's emancipation proclamation, are attempting, for political reasons, to alarm the working men of the North, by creating the impression that the slaves, if emancipated, will crowd into the Northern States, producing competition in the labor market, and reducing the wages of the laboring population.

It is evident, we think, that such would not be the result. On the contrary, the effect of emancipation would be the gradual but certain removal of the colored population from the Northern States.

There are strong climatic influences tending to produce this result. The colored man is constitutionally adapted to a tropical or semi-tropical climate; and all his tastes and aptitudes fit him for Southern latitudes. It is the dread of slavery, and the hope of freedom that constrain him to seek a home at the North—in the free states and in Canada—where the rigors of the climate are unfavorable to his comfort and health.

Notwithstanding this strong pressure removing the negro from a congenial climate, multitudes of them when emancipated choose to remain in the South. A late writer in the Cincinnati Commercial, after collating carefully the census reports, states as the result that there are more free negroes in the slave states than in the free states.

By contrasting the difference in the white population of the slave and free states with the facilities for labor enjoyed in the free states, the argument is largely in favor of the free negro loving the South better than the North.

"If slavery continues, there will be a great influx of freed slaves into the Northern States. This is inevitable. But, if they are allowed their liberty in the South, no inducements will incline them to exchange the glowing air of the South for the frigid atmosphere of the North. Their local attachments are known to be strong. They linger around the places where they are born and bred. They have a great deal of Southern feeling. They may be thankful for Northern kindness; but they are identified in their ideas, their pride, their whole method of living, with the South, and never become Northerners."

Social influences also tend to attract the colored population to the Southern States.

"Every consideration dissuades the black man from the North. He is, for the most part, hindered in his efforts at education. As he grows up in intelligence, every step is marked with suffering. Except within the circle of his own people, he is excluded from the practice of the learned professions. A black lawyer would starve. A black physician could gain no considerable practice, however skillful, and though a perfect gentleman, and regularly educated; he could scarcely gain admission into any medical society or association.

In what parish, except among his own people, could an African clergyman, though he were as learned, eloquent, and pious as Cyriac or Origen, be tolerated? If we turn to the less informed, laboring classes of black men, what chance is permitted them? They are effectually excluded from the great staple industries by a prejudice which is a thousand times more effectual than could be a statutory law. There is hardly a single mechanical trade in which white men will allow blacks to labor by their side. Black men are allowed to be sailors, and to mingle with white shipmates without prejudice. To a very limited extent, they can labor in agriculture with white men. But, besides these, there is scarcely any trade or calling in which white laborers will permit black men to toil by their side."

If slavery were abolished, the black man would prefer to live at the South. The climate is adapted to his nature and habits. Less labor suffices for the production of the necessities of life. There are no long unproductive winters, and the black man keeps his assigned position; he is better treated by Southern men who understand his nature and necessities, than by the people of the North. In the North, he is excluded from many of the trades and avocations of life. In the South, all kinds of labor are open to him, and he is allowed and encouraged to follow any trade to which his habits or inclinations prompt him.

The emancipation of the slaves will not diminish the amount of labor required at the South, but will probably increase it, thus attracting colored men from the Northern States and leaving white labor without competition. The natural effect of the emancipation of the slaves will be to diminish the number of colored people in the Northern States, rather than to increase it; so that, while it is an act of national justice prompted by an urgent military necessity, it will not in its effects disturb the industrial economy either of the North or South.

—E. I. Chase, United States Marshal for the Northern district of New York, died suddenly at his residence in Lockport, Monday morning. He is supposed to have died from disease of the heart.

—The Confiscation act harms no loyal man's property. The President's proclamation frees no slaves but the slaves of rebels. Why then are both opposed by the Democratic politicians? Why but because they have more regard for the welfare of the secesh than for the quick triumph of the Union cause? Is there any other reason?

## LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

—The California mines have yielded for export to all parts, since January 1 to August 25, \$25,620,240, against \$26,875,895.

—The demand for postage currency, and also for revenue stamps, increases day by day. At the present rate of production, the public will not have a full supply for months to come. Millions of cash are ready and waiting to be paid for them as soon as they can be delivered.

The interest, lost to the Government, would pay a dozen sets of extra hands, to push forward the work. Hurry them up!

—Our railroads in every direction have now full employment. Never have their receipts been as large. Their old debts are melting away like snow-floes. The war, by its distribution of money in such immense amounts, in every section, is causing a great revival of trade. The passenger traffic, including the movement of our troops, is unprecedented. Stockholders will now enjoy their musty bundles of engraved certificates, and prepare for fat dividends.

—In view of the extraordinary discoveries of gold in the several United States Territories and considering the increased necessities of the Government, Congress will at the ensuing session be asked to enact some measure by which a considerable part of the treasure may be secured for public use.

—The New York Commercial Advertiser says it is now a month since the battle of Antietam, and our army has not changed its location. Common report says it has been re-organized and reinforced, and that there seems to be nothing to prevent its resuming the offensive. Day after day the telegraph clicks out "all quiet," and at the same time repeats the fact that the rebels are hourly being strengthened. The fall rains have already commenced there, and unless this week develops events, the prospect before us is not very hopeful.

—The Madison Patriot announces that Winfield Scott, Esq., of Milwaukee, has been appointed by the Governor, Attorney General of the State of Wisconsin, in place of James H. Howe, appointed Colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial mentions the following incident in connection with the battle of Corinth:

"Lieut. McLean, of the Eighth Wisconsin, was the most enthusiastic man on the field. Col. Leavenworth told him to wait until he ordered him to fire. At last he got the word. McLean threw away his coat. He began to get warm, then threw away his coat. Finally he pulled off his shirt, and every shot that fell he shouted like a wild man. He is a Scotchman."

A lady writing of the battle of Corinth says: "The regiments that took part in the layonet charge were the 7th Illinois, 50th Illinois, Col. Hurlbut, 15th Michigan, and 14th, 17th, and 16th Wisconsin."

A special despatch to the Philadelphia Press, dated Washington, Oct. 10th, says: The intimate friends of General McClellan in this city say that he has become convinced of the folly of endeavoring to conciliate the Pro-slavery feeling of certain loyal partisan politicians in our loyal States, and that he has never since the war commenced, entertained any other sentiment than that of an avowed intention of crushing the rebellion at all hazards, according to the rules of civilized warfare, and those suggested by the statesmen in the civil government. Prominent Republicans here insist that he heartily indorses the President's policy of emancipation as a most salutary war measure. One of Gen. McClellan's most trusted friends, a general staff officer, is known to have drawn up the Emancipation bill for the District of Columbia. Indeed, it cannot be denied that our young chieftain is in favor of using every honorable means in our grasp to crush the rebellion. He and the President entertain precisely the same opinions as to the propriety of the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. It is his desire that every one should sustain the present administration and favor a vigorous prosecution of the war.

—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that the command of our armies of the Potomac has within the last two months, (I do not mean since the battle of Antietam was fought, or the campaign in Maryland commenced) been offered at different times, to three Generals, Burnside, Banks and Halleck, who, all in effect declined for various reasons. Gen. Halleck said that he was ready to take the field, if desired, but could not, if he did, continue to be general-in-chief, since the discharge of his duties in that capacity would be incompatible with his discharge of those which would fall upon him as general in the field; so that, while it is an act of national justice prompted by an urgent military necessity, it will not in its effects disturb the industrial economy either of the North or South.

—Hon. Erastus Corning was unanimously renominated for Congress by acclamation, by the Democracy of Albany and Schoharie counties, on the 16th inst.

## THE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The following Congressmen are elected: 1st district, Randall, Democrat; 2nd, O'Neil, Union; 3rd, Kline, Democrat; 4th, Kelly, Union; 5th, Taylor, Union; 6th, Styles, Democrat; 7th, Brown, Republican; 8th, Ancona, Democrat; 9th, Stevens, Union; 10th, Strauss, Democrat; 11th, Johnson, Democrat; 12th, Crow, Union; 13th, no returns; 14th, Patterson, Union, probableness; 15th, Bailey, Union; 16th, McPherson, Union; 17th, Blair, Union; 18th, no returns; 19th and 20th ditto; 21st, Dawson, Democrat; 22nd, 23rd, 24th, no returns.

In Bedford county, Cafforth, Democrat for Congress, has between 500 and 600 majority. A Democratic gain.

WEST BEND, Pa., Oct. 15th.—The Twelfth Congressional District gives Democrat, Gen. about 1,000 majority over G. A. Dem, a Democratic gain of about 3,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15th.—Franklin county elects a Democratic Senator and members of the House, and gives McPherson, Union candidate for Congress, 50 majority.

The Twenty-first District is still doubtful. Dawson is probably defeated.

NEWARK, Oct. 15.—The Democratic majority here is 3,000.

Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—The following counties give a majority of 800 for the Democratic State ticket: Crawford, Holmes, Stark, Wayne, Allen, Knox, Richland, Ashland, Waite, Union, for Congress, in the Toledo District, is probably elected. Cox is re-elected in the Franklin District. Turkey is elected in Hamilton.

DAYTON, Oct. 15.—Schreck's majority over Vallandigham in the Sixth Congressional District is 1,272. Warren county gave Schreck a majority of 1,867.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.—Cox's majority in this district is about 250.

From news received here the Democrats say they have elected the State ticket by a thousand majority, and thirteen or fourteen Congressmen. It is now believed that Ashley is re-elected in Lucas district.

TOLEDO, Oct. 15.—Hon. J. M. Ashley, re-elected for Congress in the 10th district.

ZANESVILLE, Oct. 15.—The 12th district gave Finch, dem, 4,000 majority. The 13th district gave a majority of 2,500. In the 16th district, White, dem, beats Bingham, 1,500.

Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—Indiana returns come in very slowly. The Democratic ticket gives an average of 50. Dunn, Union, 3d District, defeated. Dumont, Coffey, and Julian, Union, are certainly elected. The Democrats will have a majority in the House, but there will be a reception of a limited number of patients from this State.

Official returns from sixteen counties give 2,000 Democratic majority. Returns from nine counties in Ohio show a Democratic gain of 6,000.

Iowa.

DUBUQUE, October 15.—Julien Township, including Dubuque City, gives an average Democratic majority of 350. Dubuque county gives an average Democratic majority of 1,300 to State, County and Congressional ticket.

DES MOINES, October 15.—Polk county gives about 50 Republican majority on the State ticket. Kasson, Republican for Congress, has 100 majority.

Scattering returns indicate the election of Kasson, by from 500 to 800 majority.

MARRIED.

In Minneapolis, Oct. 9th, by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, of St. Anthony, THOMAS W. VEAZIE and JANE F. DILLINGHAM, both of Minneapolis.

## New Advertisements.

### HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A comfortable residence in a convenient neighborhood, is offered for one week at less than a third of its cost. The property comprises a full acre of land, and is situated on a high and elevated position, commanding a view of the city and the harbor. The house is substantial and well arranged, with large, cheerful rooms. Dealer in Real Estate. St. Paul, Oct. 10, 1862.—12-12

### CASH WANTED.

FOR OUR LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

MILITARY GOODS, &c.,

which we are selling off very fast at very low prices. We have now the largest and most fashionable stock of Gent's, Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's.

### BALMORALS

In the city, comprising all the late styles for

Fall and Winter Wear.

Direct from the best Manufacturers in New York, which we are selling at a low price. We have also the largest stock of

### MILITARY GOODS

In the west, which we are selling off at full 20 per cent. cheaper than our regular prices. Also, a large and beautiful stock of Fall and Winter styles of

### HATS AND CAPS,

Rubber Blankets, Trunks and Valises, Army Water Proof Overcoats, Gaiters, Puttees, and every thing else you want, and everything else you want.

### SPLENDID CAVALRY BOOTS.

Also the latest variety in town of New Styles Ladies', Gent's, Boys' and Misses' OVERSHOES, SNOW SHOES & FELT BOOTS. All orders promptly attended to. J. P. FOSTER, Merchants' Block, 10-11

### A. I. B. DWELL

Has opened for the winter an extensive assortment of Hats, Caps, Gaiters and Yankee Notions on Third street, four doors above the Merchants' Hotel. Call soon.

## THE CITY.

POSTMASTERS and others, in sending stamps to this office, in payment for subscriptions, will please send only one and three cent ones.

INDIAN SUMMER is down upon us about these days.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Services this morning at half-past 10 o'clock, Rev. G. W. Du Bois officiating. Sunday School at 3 o'clock P. M.

PERSONAL.—Maj. Foster, the new agent for the Chippewa Indians, has arrived in town, and is stopping at the American House, preparatory to entering upon the discharge of his duties.

DISTRICT COURT.—The District Court for Ramsey County, Judge Palmer presiding, commences its Fall term at the Court House, on Monday morning. Jurors and suitors will take notice.

GISSENO.—This article has become one of the staples of Minnesota. It is packed and prepared at Minneapolis, and nearly every day witnesses loads of it in large barrels, made expressly for the purpose, being shipped to the eastern markets.

READ L. P. Foster's advertisement in another column. If you want military goods, such as swords, belts, pistols, sashes, shoulder straps, or any thing in that line, go to Foster's. He has also boots and shoes, men and boy's caps, &c.

THE Northern Belle brought up yesterday, one of the largest loads of freight of the season. She had two barges completely loaded down with government goods and commissary stores for the army. Among the lot was another heavy instalment of wagons.

MIKE PHRENDGAST.—Our printers will be glad to learn, that their former craftsman, Robert M. Prendergast, has received the appointment of Hospital Steward of the Tenth Regiment. Mike was very active in the formation of the Irish companies in this city, and we are rejoiced to learn his services are appreciated.

CHANGE OF TIME.—By reference to the new time table, published this morning, it will be seen that the evening train for St. Anthony leaves St. Paul at five o'clock, and the evening train for St. Paul leaves St. Anthony at six o'clock—half an hour earlier than previously.

PLACE FOR THE INSANE.—Attention is directed to the notice from the Executive Department, in another column, to those who desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the late Legislature, that the State has effected an arrangement with the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, for the reception of a limited number of patients from this State.

WHEAT STILL ON THE DECLINE.—Wheat still further declined yesterday to 70 cents, said to be not so much on account of advances in freight as a depreciation in the price of gold in Wall street. It was current on the street yesterday that gold had fell in price about fifteen cents during the last day or two.

DOWN BOATS.—The down boat this morning for La Crosse is the commodious and popular steamer McLellan, at nine o'clock.

The evening boat is the Itasca, for Prairie du Chien and Duneith.

Monday morning's boat for La Crosse is the Frank Steele.

The evening boat on Monday for Prairie du Chien and Duneith is the Milwaukee.

## ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—Rev. J. K.

Mantore will preach the introduction sermon before the Minnesota Baptist Association, at the 1st Baptist Chapel at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, and the further exercises through the day will be of an interesting character. Preaching in the evening.

Wednesday at 10 o'clock the Minnesota Baptist State Convention will meet at the same place; opening sermon by Rev. J. P. Wilcox. The sessions will continue through the day and the following day.

Thursday evening the services connected with the dedication of this church edifice, will take place, at which time a sermon may be expected from Rev. M. G. Hodge, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THIRD REGIMENT OFFICERS EXCHANGED.—We find in the special dispatches to the Chicago Times, of the 16th, from Washington, among the names of a large number of officers recently exchanged, and arrived at Washington, the names of the officers of the Third Minnesota Regiment: Lieut. Colonel Griggs, Captain Webster, of company A, Capt. Hoyt, and Lieut. Churchill, of company B, and Captain Foster and Lieutenant Dixon, of company G.

The whole number were to be paid off, and leave for their homes the next day. All expressed much indignation that they were not exchanged before.

MCKENTY offers a bargain to any one who may wish to purchase a nice, comfortable residence, pleasantly located and in good condition. Any one having a surplus of "green backs" stowed away, to speculate with, cannot make a better investment than to strike up a trade with Mac. That's so.

LES MISERABLES.—Merrill has received the last number of this great work. Call for "Jean Val Jean," also Philip by Thackeray, and the Cooper stories.

## LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—[Special to N. Y. Post.]—Secretary Chase is much better to-day. He expects to be at the Treasury Department to-morrow.

A report prevailed on the southern side of the Potomac yesterday evening, that the rebels had advanced and were fighting our troops at Centreville. Prompt arrangements were made all along our line, to meet all emergencies; but as no firing was heard in that direction, the alarm soon subsided.

The spirit rations in the navy having been abolished, all the whisky remaining on hand, probably 3,000 barrels, is to be sold at auction on its arrival at the different naval stations, and distant vessels and naval depots.

Generals Thomas L. Crittenden and Prentiss, and other released prisoners, arrived here to-day from the West.

Third Assistant Engineer, James Miller, of the United States steamer Delaware, having been absent without leave since the 1st inst., has been dropped from the rolls as a deserter.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—The Bulletin says that it has received a private letter, dated Shippingport, Cumberland county, which states that the rebels are crossing the Potomac again at Hancock, in large forces. Great excitement prevails.

A private telegram from Chambersburg, last night, says heavy firing was heard all day in the neighborhood of Hancock.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15.—There was skirmishing yesterday all along the line from Harrodsburg to Stanford. The rebels are trying to get out of the State, though Bragg hurried, because on the day of the Perryville battle he heard that Price and Van Dorn had been beaten at Corinth, and could not get reinforcements from that quarter.

Large numbers of rebel dead are still lying unburied at Perryville. A rebel detachment came to the field under a flag of truce, saw their dead, and then left them without interment.

The guns which the rebels took from us and which we recovered, were spiked with telegraph wire, which we easily removed.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—General Granger took possession of Paris to-day.

A special to the Commercial from Indianapolis says a large portion of General Curtis' army left Indiana some days since, ready to march again at Hancock, in large forces. Destination unknown.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—In the draft in Baltimore made to-day, only 46 were required to fill the quota of the city.

Among the drafted were John Merryman, one of our celebrated habeas corpus cases, and John G. Omwoctor.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The Europa will sail to-day with \$333,000 in specie.

St. Paul, Oct. 15.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 11th says: Our prospects towards early peace, which conclusion is founded on the recent battles in Virginia and Maryland, and the present campaign of Antietam, to the Federalists, was the most terrible defeat of the war.

It says the Emancipation Proclamation is in anticipation of the immediate interference of other nations, to afford them an apology for terminating the war, and calls for the removal of all slaves on the borders by military force, as a measure of precaution and necessity, and an immediate provision and employment by Government, with fair wages to owners, on such labor and production, as the exigencies of the country demand.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 15.—John H. Adams, of Steppings, was unanimously nominated for State Senator by the Republican Convention to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15.—Money affairs here are in a disquieting state. Each communication to the Secretary of State must give full and precise answers to the following questions: What is the name, age and sex of the individual? What is the nature of the claim? What is the amount of the claim? What is the date of the claim? What is the date of the claim? What is the date of the claim?

The appropriation for the above purpose being limited, counties, towns or individuals, having such claims persons in charge, will be expected to furnish their annual supply of clothing and transportation to the Hospital at least one month before the 1st of November.

Should the number offered exceed ten, the parties will be examined by some competent Medical Officer, to ascertain the patients must proper to be sent. By order of the Governor. J. H. BAKER, Secretary of State, 10-15-62

St. Paul, Oct. 18th, 1862.

## CLOSING OUT SALE.

In order to close out our business, after this date, we will sell until our whole stock is

## CLOTHED OUT.

OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF



## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:  
DAILY PRESS—Five cents per copy, in advance.  
SUNDAY PRESS—Five cents per copy, in advance.  
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What would he do? He couldn't.

The navy commander, a traitor.

He took some time to know who were

loyal and who were false. It was a

trying position.

Shortly afterwards, the rebels opened

their guns on Fort Sumter. Then the

President, appealed to the nation and it

responded. Congress convened in special

session in July, and voted all the men and

money that were wanted. He asked for

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We pursued this policy through the

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live in the history of our country. [Ap-

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pretty much.

I have referred to these, so that we may

know the progress of the war. After all, ask

any man if he results came to the

expectation. Did we accomplish what

you expected when your son went? Did

you send him to war to lie in the swamps

of the Chickasaw and Tennessee?

Ask that mother in Jackson county, who

asked her son to go to war, and whom she

freely gave up for the purpose of perpetu-

ating to him this history she has enjoyed,

ask her what she has to say. [Applause.]

We pursued this policy for a year with

our large army; must not touch the rebels'

property, and we were holding them

up with one hand and attempting to knock

them down with the other.

In the Spangul Valley we purchased

land and paid \$30 per ton to the rebels.

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What would he do? He couldn't.

The navy commander, a traitor.

He took some time to know who were

loyal and who were false. It was a

trying position.

Shortly afterwards, the rebels opened

their guns on Fort Sumter. Then the

President, appealed to the nation and it

responded. Congress convened in special

session in July, and voted all the men and

money that were wanted. He asked for

300,000 men, and Congress voted 500,000

and raised all the money necessary. The

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## The Armies in the West.

From the Chicago Journal.

The largest and by far the most important army in the West is that of General Bull. This army consists of all Bull's old army, except the division of General Negley at Nashville, largely reinforced by new levies and brigades detached from other commands.

This army is divided into three corps d'armes, as follows: The first, under the command of Maj. Gen. Alex. McCook, consisting of the divisions of Generals L. H. Rousseau, J. W. Sill, and J. S. Jackson, (since killed), and constituting the right wing; the second, under the command of Maj. Gen. J. F. Boyle, consisting of the divisions of Generals T. J. Wood, W. F. Smith, and H. P. Van Cleave, and constituting the left wing; the third, under the command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Gillert, consisting of the divisions of Generals A. Schuyler and E. Dumont, and constituting the center. In addition to the above, a large reserve force has been formed at Louisville, under the command of Brig. Gen. J. F. Boyle.

Another army has been marshaling from Cincinnati under command of Major General H. G. Wright. At Greenburg, one hundred miles east, the General, O. W. Morgan, with the Cumberland Gap Army, resting from its weary march and enjoying its dusty laurels. These, with a few scattered commands at Nashville, Bowling Green and Louisville, constitute the entire Federal force in Kentucky.

In Tennessee, besides the division of Major General W. S. Rosecrans, under Brig. Gen. H. M. Negley, we have the united army of Major Generals U. S. Grant and E. O. C. Ord, in the neighborhood of Bolivar and Jackson, in Southwest Tennessee, with headquarters at the latter place, and the division of General W. T. Sherman, doing garrison duty at Memphis.

around Corinth, Mississippi, is gathered the army of Major General W. S. Rosecrans, has lately taken chief command, and which has been largely reinforced. It is this army that repulsed Price at Iuka, and which has just won such a glorious victory over the combined armies of Gen. Price, Van Donderberg, aided by the forces of General Grant.

The army which won Pea Ridge and invaded Arkansas under S. R. Curtis, is now lying inactive at Helena under the command of Brigadier General Steele. It will probably, however, participate in the stirring events soon to take place in Missouri.

The Federal armies in Missouri are under the command of Major General Curtis, whose headquarters are at St. Louis. The Federal troops in the state are under the immediate command of Brigadier General Schofield, but of their disposition we can state nothing, save that the rebel plans are well known, and full preparations are made for their reception.

This completes the list of all the Federal armies in the West, the right of which we have given to the right of the line, and the army under Gen. Pope in Minnesota, designed for service against the Indians.

An Important Decision.

The following decision was made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington, on the 15th inst:

Distilled spirits may be removed from the place of manufacture, for the purpose of being exported, and the duty thereon may be paid at the time of exportation, or the quantity of oil or spirits so removed shall have been ascertained by the inspector upon and with the written consent of the collector—see blank form No. 31.

It is provided, however, that the payment of the duty thereon, for the purpose of being exported, shall be made at the time of exportation, or the quantity of oil or spirits so removed shall have been ascertained by the inspector upon and with the written consent of the collector—see blank form No. 31.

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## Monetary &amp; Commercial.

ST. PAUL, October 18, 1862.

## Monetary.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

OF THOMPSON'S BANKERS AND DEALERS.

IN EXCHANGE, LEND, AND REMITTANCE.

ST. PAUL, October 18, 1862.

## BANKING.

New York, London, and other places.

Bank of America, New York, London, and other places.

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## General Society's Letter.

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## SUTLERS' EMPORIUM.

COOLEY, TOWER &amp; CO.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE

AND THIRD, ST. PAUL.

Having lately received from the large

and well assorted stock of

Fancy Groceries, Fruits,

Wines, Segars, &amp;c.,

invite the early attention of the public

to the fact that they are now

offering for sale at the lowest

prices, and in the most

convenient manner, the

following assortment of

Canned Fruits.

Peaches, Apples, and other

fruits, in cans, and in

bulk, and in the most

convenient manner, the

following assortment of

Foreign Fruits.

Raisins, Currants, and other

fruits, in cans, and in

bulk, and in the most

convenient manner, the

following assortment of

Segars.

100,000—embracing a large variety

and including some choice and

popular brands.

Tobacco.

300 Packages, including assorted

brands, and in the most

convenient manner, the

following assortment of

Oysters and Sardines.

A full line of the best

brands, and in the most

convenient manner, the

following assortment of

Brands, Wines, Bourbon

Whisky, &amp;c.,

and in the most

convenient manner, the

following assortment of

Confectionery.

Fig Paste, including all the

best brands, and in the